

# **Environmental Prevention Needs Assessment Workbook SFY2014**



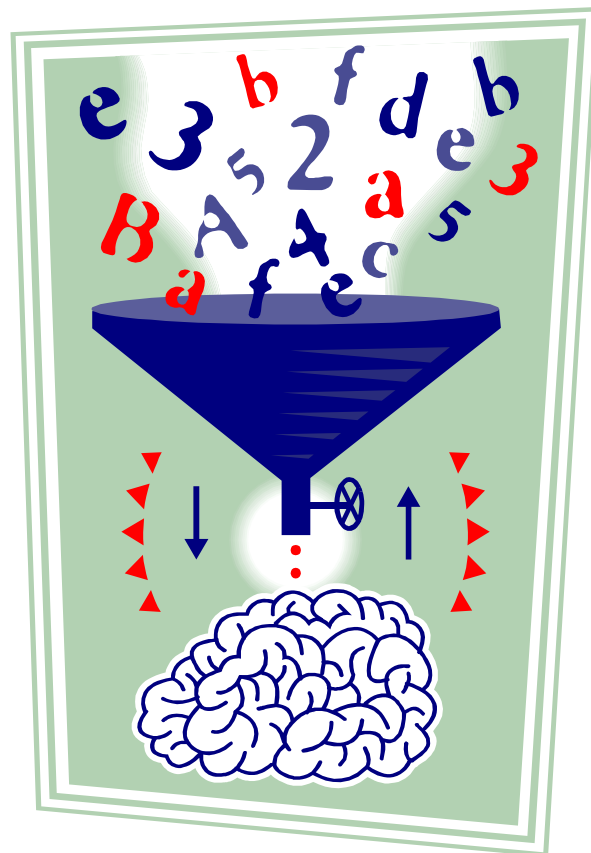
## **Part 3 Analysis & Recommendations**

**Park County**  
Part 3  
August 2013

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# Problems



**Task One:**  
**Explore Consequence and Consumption Data in Your Community**  
**in Order to Identify What Problems are of Greatest Concern**

## CONSEQUENCES – PART 3

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Alcohol-related consequences are defined as the social, economic and health problems associated with binge drinking. This first section looks at the alcohol-related motor vehicle crash data and will help you understand the impact or consequence this has on your community. While it is recognized that not all communities will experience exactly the same impact, the consequence this project is focused on reducing is motor vehicle crashes.

### Motor Vehicle Crashes

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One of the major consequences of drinking alcohol is motor vehicle crashes resulting in injury and death. Drinking and driving have significant negative consequences for Montana's population. Your task will be to use the motor vehicle crash information for your community, rate the data and compare it with the state data using Workbook Part 1 - Tables 2 through 4.

#### **QUESTION 1 Motor Vehicle Crashes**

Based on workbook Part 1 - Tables 2 through 4 and any other local data, how do alcohol-related motor vehicle crashes in your community compare to alcohol-related motor vehicle crashes across the state? Is your problem bigger, smaller or about the same? Discuss the differences.

According to table 2 data (alcohol related crashes with injuries) from 2008-2012 for Park County as compared to the Montana State average (119.96 per 100,000 population) shows that Park County has a similar rate of crashes as compared to the Montana State average. There are years, such as 2012 that Park County's crash rate per 100,000 population is much higher than the state average with Park co having a rate of 192.41 per 100,000 and the state average being 144.13. However, when all 5 years were averaged for crash rates causing injury, Park County had a rate of 118.64 and the state average was 119.96.

Table 3 data (alcohol related crashes with fatalities) shows that Park County has a much higher rate of fatal crashes per 100,000 (19.13) than the state average (8.60) for all 5 years. Again, 2012 shows up in the data as being a big year for fatal crashes for Park County with the average being 57.72 per 100,000 vs the state average of 12.17 per 100,000.

Park County had no fatal crashes involving American Indians.

## **Underage Drinking and Driving**

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### **QUESTION 2 Underage Drinking and Driving**

Based on Workbook Part 1 - Tables 5 through 7 and your community's own local data, how does underage drinking and driving in your community compare to drinking and driving across the state? Is your problem bigger, smaller or about the same? Discuss the differences.

Based on Table 5 data for 2008, 2010, and 2012 Park County has a higher rate of underage drinking and driving than the state average.

In 2008 Park County had a 1.8 higher percentage point difference (15.9%) of students drinking and driving than the state average (14.1%).

In 2010 Park County had a .6 higher percentage point difference (10.4%) of students drinking and driving than the state average (9.8%).

In 2012 Park County had inconclusive data. 2010 was the last year with complete data for 8<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup>, and 12<sup>th</sup> graders.

## **High School Students Riding in Car Driven by Someone Who Has Been Drinking**

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### **QUESTION 3 High School Students riding in a Car Driven by Someone Who Has Been Drinking**

Based on Workbook Part 1 - Tables 8 through 10 and your community's own local data, how does high school students riding in a car driven by someone who has been drinking in your community compare students riding in a car driven by someone who has been drinking across the state? Is your problem bigger, smaller or about the same? Discuss the differences.

Based on Table 8 Park County has a bigger problem with Park High School students riding in a car driven by a drinking driver.

In 2008 the total percentage point difference of Park County high school students riding with a drinking driver was 3.9 (37%) higher than the Montana State average (33.1%).

In 2010 the total percentage point difference of Park County high school students riding with a drinking driver was 3.5 (31.8%) higher than the Montana State average (28.3%).

In 2012 Park County had inconclusive data. 2010 was the last year with complete data for 8<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup>, and 12<sup>th</sup> graders.

## **Final Consequence Question**

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### **QUESTION 4**

Based on all of the consequence data analyzed here and your answers to questions 1 through 3, how is motor vehicle crashes, underage drinking and driving, and high school students riding in

vehicles driven by driver who had been drinking impacting your community? Explain the rationale for your response.

Overall when comparing questions 1-3 and workbook part 1- tables 2-10 it could be noted that underage drinking and driving as well as students reporting riding with a drinking driver is creating a negative impact on Park County, this can be seen in the higher than state average rates of high school student reported drinking and driving as well as riding with a drinking driver. In 2012 inconsistent data is reported as only 8<sup>th</sup> grade is represented. If Park County does not curb the youth riding with a drinking driver or drinking and driving it can expected to see rates of alcohol crashes and fatalities increase.

## **CONSUMPTION – PART 3**

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This section looks at consumption data and will help you identify which alcohol-related consumption problems are greatest in your community. Consumption data includes binge drinking, underage drinking and driving, and high school students riding in cars driven by someone drinking. While it is recognized that not all communities will experience exactly the same problems the specific focus for the SPF SIG will be binge drinking.

### **Underage Binge Drinking**

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**QUESTION 5 Underage Binge Drinking**

Based on Workbook part 1-Tables 11 through 14 and your community's own local data, how does underage binge drinking in your community compare to underage binge drinking across the state? Is your problem bigger, smaller or about the same? Discuss the differences.

Based on Table 11 Park County has a bigger than the state average problem for Park County students binge drinking in the past 2 weeks.

In 2008 Park County had a 3.8 (28.3%) higher percentage point difference of Park County student's binge drinking than the state average (24.5%).

In 2010 Park County had a 3.4 (24.8%) higher percentage point difference of Park County student's binge drinking than the state average (21.4%).

In 2012 Park County had inconclusive data. 2010 was the last year with complete data for 8<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup>, and 12<sup>th</sup> graders.

Table 12 data is inconclusive for it is mostly incomplete.

**Adult Binge Drinking**

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**QUESTION 6 Adult Binge Drinking**

Based on Tables 15 and 16 and your community's own local data, how does adult binge drinking in your community compare to adult binge drinking across the state? Is your problem bigger, smaller or about the same? Discuss the differences.

Based on key informant interviews with local LE, one could conclude that Park County has the same problem as Montana State for binge drinking among adults. Per key informant interviews binge drinking is socially accepted by local taverns which can be seen in the level of intoxication of patrons our local taxi service picks up, some patrons cannot walk or become incontinent. This attitude can also be seen in Park County's prosecution rate for DUI. For example, prosecution rate for alcohol related offenses in 2010, 2011, and 2012 found that more than 40 percent of DUI charges filed were plead to a lesser charge.

**Underage Drinking (30 Day Use for Alcohol)**

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**QUESTION 7 Underage Drinking** Based on Workbook Part 1- Tables 17 through 19 and your community's own local data, how does underage drinking in your community compare to underage drinking across the state? Is your problem bigger, smaller or about the same? Discuss the differences.

Based on the 2012 PNA data for Park County, Park County High School students report a higher rate of 30 day alcohol use than the Montana State average.

In 2008 Park County had a 2.7 (41.1%) higher percentage point difference than state average (38.4%) of 30 day alcohol use as reported by high school students.

In 2010 Park County had a 5.3 (40.3%) higher percentage point difference than state average (35%) of 30 day alcohol use as reported by high school students.

2012 data is incomplete.

### **Prescription Drug Abuse by Youth (30 Day Use)**

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**QUESTION 8 Prescription Drug Abuse**

Based on Workbook Part 1-Tables 20 and 22 and your community's own local data, how does the data about prescription drug abuse by youth in your community compare to the same data across the state? Is your problem bigger, smaller or about the same? Discuss the differences.

Based on PNA data provided in table 20 Park County has a bigger problem with prescription drug use among high school students than the Montana State average.

In 2008, 30 day use of prescription drugs for Park County high school students was 8.1 higher percentage point difference as compared to 0.0 for the Montana data.

In 2010, 30 day use of prescription drugs for Park County high school students was 3 (7%) higher percentage point difference than the Montana average (4%).

2012 data is incomplete

### **Final Consumption Question**

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**QUESTION 9**

Based on all of the consumption data analyzed here and your answers to Questions 5 through 8, how are underage drinking, binge drinking, and prescription drug abuse impacting your community? Explain the rationale for your response.

Based on consumption data for questions 5-8 for Park County, the numbers show that Park county has a consistently higher than state average rate of underage drinking, binge drinking, and prescription drug use.

The deeply engrained environmental component of underage drinking and binge drinking can be seen in our LE key informant interview in which it is stated, "parents feel like it's only alcohol . Alcohol has been a major part of so many families for so long. It is not only accepted, but expected." The acceptance toward underage drinking could bring about higher rates of minor in possessions as well as adult alcoholism.



## **RISK FACTORS - PART 3**

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### **Perception of Parental Disapproval/Attitude**

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#### **QUESTION 10 Parental Attitudes and Disapproval**

Based on Workbook Part 1- Table 23 and your community's own local data, how does the data about parental attitudes and disapproval towards alcohol/drug use in your community compare to the same data across the state? Is your problem bigger, smaller or about the same? Discuss the differences.

Regarding student perception of parental disapproval for Park County across 2008, 2010, and 2012 Park County has a lower perception of parental disapproval of alcohol/drug use than the Montana State average. This would mean Park County has a bigger problem than the Montana State average with perception of parental disapproval of alcohol/drug use.

In 2008-Park County high school students reported a 1.2 (79.1%) lower percentage point difference of perceived parental disapproval of alcohol and drug use than the state average (80.3%).

In 2010-Park County high school students reported a 7.1 (74.7%) lower percentage point difference of perceived parental disapproval than the state average (81.8%).

In 2012-data is inconclusive with only 8<sup>th</sup> grade being represented.

### **Perception of Peer Disapproval/Attitude**

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#### **QUESTION 11 Peer Attitudes and Disapproval**

Based on Workbook Part 1- Table 24 and your community's own local data, how does the data about peer attitudes and disapproval towards alcohol/drug use in your community compare to the same data across the state? Is your problem bigger, smaller or about the same? Discuss the differences.

Based on PNA data provided in table 24 in 2008 Park County has a smaller problem with perceived peer disapproval toward alcohol/drug use and a bigger problem in 2010.

In 2008 Park County had a 4.1 (59.9%) higher percentage point difference of peer perceived disapproval of alcohol/drug use than the Montana State average (55.8%).

In 2010 Park County had a 2.1 (62.3%) lower percentage point difference of peer perceived disapproval than the Montana State average (64.4%).

In 2012-data is inconclusive with only 8<sup>th</sup> grade being represented, thus was not analyzed. Please refer to 2010 data.

### **Perceived Risk/Harm of Use**

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### **QUESTION 12 Perceived Risk/Harm of Use**

Based on Workbook Part 1-Tables 26 through 30 and your community's own local data, how does the data about perceived risk/harm of use in your community compare to the same data across the state? Is your problem bigger, smaller or about the same? Discuss the differences.

Table 26 looks at PNA data for the percentage of students who believe it is wrong to drink alcohol. Park County has a bigger problem than Montana State as a whole for fewer students report it being wrong to drink alcohol for all races.

In 2008, Park County had a 31.6 (56.3%) lower percentage point difference than the state average rate (87.9%) of students believing it is wrong to drink alcohol

In 2010, Park County had a 5.2 (62.4%) lower percentage point difference than state average rate (67.6%) of students believing it is wrong to drink alcohol.

In 2012-data is inconclusive with only 8<sup>th</sup> grade being represented, thus was not analyzed. Please refer to 2010 data.

Table 27 looks at PNA data for the percentage of students who believe cool to drink alcohol regularly. Park County has a bigger problem than Montana State as a whole for a higher percentage of Park County students report it being cool to drink alcohol regularly.

In 2008, Park County had a 6 (33.9%) higher percentage point difference than the state average rate (27.9%) of students believing it is cool to drink alcohol

In 2010, Park County had a 7.1 (32.5%) higher percentage point difference than state average rate (25.4%) of students believing it is cool to drink alcohol.

In 2012-data is inconclusive with only 8<sup>th</sup> grade being represented, thus was not analyzed. Please refer to 2010 data.

Table 28 looks at the PNA data for the percentage of students who perceive risk of harm if drinking daily. Park County has a smaller problem than Montana State for a higher percentage of students perceive risk of daily drinking

In 2008, Park County had a 1.9 (59.3%) lower than the Montana State average rate (61.2%) of students who perceive risk of daily drinking.

In 2010, Park County had a 7 (71.4%) higher than Montana State average rate (64.4%) of students who perceive risk of daily drinking

In 2012-data is inconclusive with only 8<sup>th</sup> grade being represented, thus was not analyzed. Please refer to 2010 data.

Table 29 looks at PNA data for the percentage of students who perceive risk of harm for binge drinking

In 2008, Park County had a 1.1 (75%) higher percentage point difference than the Montana State average rate (73.9%) of students who perceive risk of harm for binge drinking.

In 2010, Park County had a 6 (81.9%) higher percentage point difference than Montana State average rate (75.9%) of students who perceive risk of harm for binge drinking

In 2012-data is inconclusive with only 8<sup>th</sup> grade being represented, thus was not analyzed. Please refer to 2010 data.

Table 30 looks at PNA data for the percentage of students who perceive neighbors think it's wrong for youth to drink alcohol. Park County has a bigger problem than Montana State of students having a low perception related to neighbors thinking it is wrong for them to drink alcohol

In 2008, Park County had a 7.4 (64.5%) lower percentage point difference than the state average rate (71.9%) of students who perceive neighbors think it is wrong for youth to drink alcohol

In 2010, Park County had a 5.8 (61.8%) lower percentage point difference than state average rate (67.6%) of students who perceive neighbors think it is wrong for youth to drink alcohol

In 2012-data is inconclusive with only 8<sup>th</sup> grade being represented, thus was not analyzed. Please refer to 2010 data.

### **Family Communication around Alcohol/Drug Use**

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#### **QUESTION 13 Family Communications around Alcohol/Drug Use**

Based on Table 25 and your community's own local data, how does the data about family communication around alcohol/drug use in your community compare to the same data across the state? Is your problem bigger, smaller or about the same? Discuss the differences.

Table 25 looks at 2012 PNA data for the percentage of students who have talked with a parent about the dangers of alcohol/drug use. Park County has a bigger problem than Montana State as a whole for a smaller percentage of Park County students have talked with a parent about the dangers of drugs and alcohol.

In 2008, Park County had a .8 (61.3%) lower percentage point difference of students reporting talking to parents about the dangers of drugs/alcohol in the past 12 months as compared to the Montana State average (62.1%).

In 2010, Park County had a 14.1 (45.7%) lower percentage point difference of students reporting talking to parents about the dangers of drugs/alcohol in the past 12 months as compared to the Montana State average (59.8%).

In 2012-data is inconclusive with only 8<sup>th</sup> grade being represented, thus was not analyzed. Please refer to 2010 data.

### **Alcohol Use is Causing Problems in Areas of Financial, Legal, Emotional, etc.**

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#### **QUESTION 14 Alcohol is Causing Problems in Areas related to Financial, Legal, Emotional, etc.**

Based on Workbook Part 1-Table 31 and your community's own local data, how does the data about problems related to financial, legal, emotional, etc., around alcohol/drug use in your community compare to the same data across the state? Is your problem bigger, smaller or about the same? Discuss the differences.

Park County has a bigger problem than the Montana State as a whole when it comes to the percentage of students who believe that alcohol is causing emotional, legal, and financial problems in Park County

In 2008, Park County had a 1.6 (8.6%) lower percentage point difference than state average rate (10.2%) of students believing that alcohol is causing problems in Park County.

In 2010, Park County had a 4.1 (4.5%) lower percentage point difference than state average rate (8.6%) of students believing that alcohol is causing problems in Park County.  
In 2012-data is inconclusive with only 8<sup>th</sup> grade being represented, thus was not analyzed.  
Please refer to 2010 data.

### **Final Risk Factors Question**

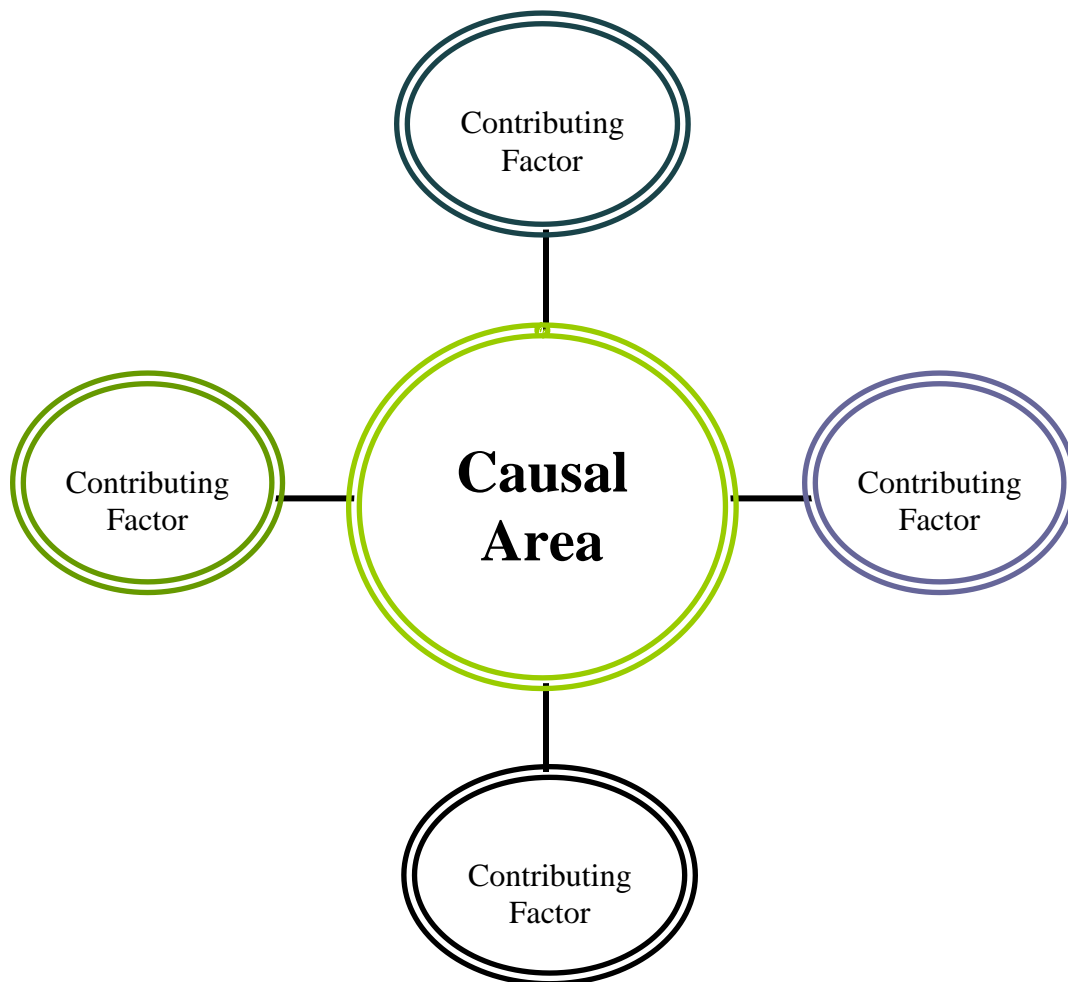
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#### **QUESTION 15**

Based on the risk data collected in questions 10 through 14, how is your community affected by the risk factors outlined above? Explain the rationale for your response.

Based on questions 10-14 Park County is being negatively impacted by the risk factor of perceived risk/harm of use. Park County scored below the state average on all but one of questions 10-14. Showing that students have misconceptions about parental and neighborhood disapproval of alcohol and drug use, as well as a low perception of harm of the harmful effects of daily drinking. Park County students did however, have a higher than state average concept of the harm of having 5+ alcoholic drinks in a setting.

# Causal Areas



**Task Two:**  
**Gather Data on Four Causal Areas**

## **RETAIL AVAILABILITY – PART 3**

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### **Compliance Checks**

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The selling of alcohol to minors or to individuals who are intoxicated can contribute to the misuse of alcohol in your community. One measure of this is the failure of compliance checks by retail outlets. Collect the following data for your community. If compliance checks are conducted by more than one agency, it will be necessary to collect data from multiple law agencies in your community (Sheriff, Deputy, City Police, Tribal Law Enforcement, and Highway Patrol). In some counties, the DUI Task Force may have compliance check data available.

#### **QUESTION 16 Compliance Checks**

Based on local data does the failure percent seem to be rising or staying the same. Discuss the impact this may be having on your community.

Compliance check results for Park County appear to be inconsistent, with a 25.9% failure percent in 2010, a 42.8% failure percent in 2011, and a failure percent of 16.6% in 2012. Having been part of the initial rounds of compliance checks in Park County, it can be said that they had a positive impact in Park County. Compliance checks hadn't been completed prior to 2010 in a number of years (5+). When surveyed in 2010, merchants were shaken up by the citations and ID checking became a priority in Park County. Compliance check failure is dropping which is good news. This could be due to compliance checks in Park County as well as the mandatory alcohol sales and service training bill (SB29) that was passed in 2011. Most rounds of checks were accompanied by an article in our local newspaper, detailing the results of the checks.

#### **QUESTION 17 Compliance Checks**

If your community does not do compliance checks, does them infrequently, or if residents have no knowledge of the results of compliance checks, how might this affect binge drinking and drinking & driving in your community? Please the rationale for your response.

Park County has done consistent compliance checks for 2010, 2011, and 2012. Each year a story had been printed in our local paper detailing the results of the compliance checks. The checks accompanied by a news story raised public and merchant awareness about selling or serving to underage youth. We would expect to see lower rates of binge drinking and drinking and driving in Park County due to increased public awareness surrounding binge drinking and drinking and driving.

### **Alcohol Seller/Server Training**

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**QUESTION 18 Alcohol Merchant Retail Sales Training**

How does the number of Alcohol Merchant Retail Sales Trainings and number of people trained vary over time? Is this trend consistent with the relative growth rate of alcohol licenses and the turn-over rate of alcohol servers in your community? Discuss the implications of this trend for binge drinking and drinking and driving in our community.

Prior to SB 29 making RBSS training mandatory, attendance at RBSS trainings was inconsistent and low. Prior to 2012 28 trainings were held in Park County with a total of 170 merchants being trained. In 2012, 22 trainings were held in Park with a total of 552 merchants in attendance.

According to Dept of Revenue in 2009 Park County had 74 liquor licenses. Currently, Park County has 38 liquor licenses. There may be a discrepancy between on premise versus off premise licenses, thus driving down the # of licenses represented in 2012. A number of the businesses on the original 2009 list of liquor licenses have closed. If the # of liquor licenses continues to decrease, a decrease in binge drinking as well as drinking and driving due to limited retail availability would be expected.

**QUESTION 19 Alcohol Merchant Retail Sales Training**

If you community does not hold RBSS trainings, how might this affect binge drinking and drinking and driving in your community?

Park County currently holds a once a month RBSS training, as well as more upon request.

**Retail Availability Questions**

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**QUESTION 20**

Based on information gathered about liquor licenses Workbook Part 1 - Table 32, alcohol compliance checks, Alcohol Merchant Retail Sales Trainings and other local data, what are there retail-availability problems that might contribute to binge drinking and drinking and driving and their consequences in your community? Explain the rationale for your response.

Based on 2012 Montana Liquor Control Division information about liquor licenses, Park County has 38 liquor licenses per a population of 15,567. The number of liquor licenses for Park County seems average based on similar populations across the state. Thus, the number of liquor licenses would not be contributing to higher rates of binge drinking and drinking and driving. Our local taxi service provider has observed many examples of over-service in Livingston, such

as patrons not being able to tell the driver where they live, not being able to walk, and incontinence. Over-service in Park County could be contributing to binge drinking and drinking and driving. Local law enforcement does not conduct over-service checks which could be contributing to over-service and binge drinking.

#### QUESTION 21

Based on the above considerations, to what degree do you believe retail availability is impacting the binge drinking and drinking and driving and its consequences in your community? Place an "X" on the scale below. Explain the rationale for your response.

No impact

0

1

2

3

4

5

6X

7

8

9

10

Major impact

Based on information provided, retail availability is negatively impacting binge drinking and drinking and driving in Park County. This can be seen in the inconsistent outcome of compliance checks with a 25.9% failure percent in 2010, a 42.8% failure percent in 2011, and a failure percent of 16.6% in 2012. Law enforcement is not currently interested in conducting over-service checks which could give the illusion that it is not a priority issue to attend to, or that there is education on the dangers of over-service without the enforcement component. There has been historical tension in Park County between some taverns and the taxi service. There has been mention of long wait times, inconsistent answering of the phone by the taxi, and more which has led some patrons to drive themselves home.



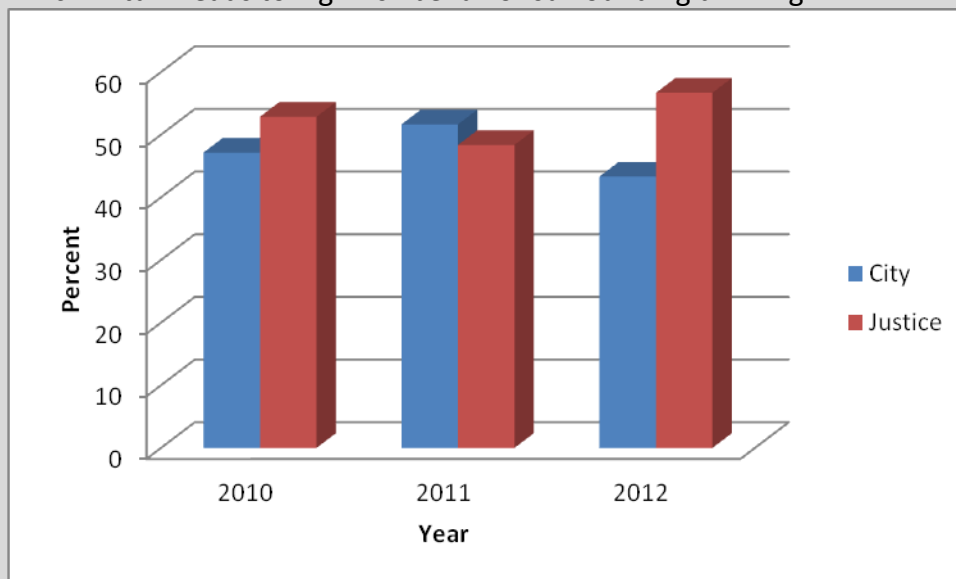
## CRIMINAL JUSTICE – PART 3

### QUESTION 22 Conviction Rates

Based on local conviction rates for alcohol related offenses, discuss the impact the conviction rate may be having on your community.

In Park County has a low conviction rate for DUI. Below is the conviction rate for both City and Justice Court based on statistics from the Montana DUI research project. Only in 2012 does Park County conviction rate peak above 50%.

The low conviction rate has a negative impact on drinking and driving and binge drinking in Park County, for the general perception is if you get a DUI you can get it pled down or dismissed which in turn leads to high risk behavior surrounding drinking.



### QUESTION 23

Based on conviction rates, identify any specific type of crime that has a conviction or dismissal rate noticeably different than others.

Based on local conviction rates there doesn't seem to be any relationship between the various possession charges and inconsistencies in adjudication. During events like 4<sup>th</sup> of July or Art walk, open container is not strictly enforced, which could lead to misconception of leniency of enforcement of laws. Alcohol related crimes have a low adjudication rate with over 40% of DUI's from 2010, 2011, and 2012 being pled down to a lesser charge.

## Key Informant Interviews with Law Enforcement

As part of this environmental assessment you will need to conduct interviews of key law enforcement officers. If your jurisdiction is served by both a police department and a sheriff's department you are encouraged to do an interview with both the Chief of Police and the Sheriff but consider what interviews would be the most appropriate and informative for your community. Other law enforcement to consider includes Tribal Law Enforcement, Highway Patrol, Code Enforcement, Fish and Game or Forest Service.

### **QUESTION 24 Key Law Enforcement Interviews**

Based on your interviews with law enforcement officers others on this topic, what efforts are your law enforcement agencies pursuing to address binge drinking and drinking and driving in your community?

Law enforcement employs extra patrol officers on during high impact times such as 4<sup>th</sup> of July, New Years Eve, Halloween, and more. Law enforcement conducts compliance checks for underage sales of alcohol which holds merchants accountable to check identifications and for over-service.

### **QUESTION 25 Key Law Enforcement Interviews**

Based on your interviews with law enforcement officers others on this topic, what efforts are your law enforcement agencies NOT pursuing to address binge drinking and drinking and driving in your community? What appears to be the primary reasons they are not pursuing identified efforts?

No over-service checks conducted thus far at local taverns. This is due to the difficulty in proving over service. No safety check points conducted up to this point in Park County, law enforcement is not willing to conduct due to a possible violation of civil liberties. Law enforcement will not issue citations for "bottle club" violation at art walk or other public events.

## Use of Local Ordinances

### **QUESTION 26 Use of Local Ordinances**

Based on local ordinances, discuss the application or enforcement of each ordinance that exists in your community. Is the ordinance applied consistently? Is use of the ordinance visible to the

community? Does law enforcement view it as a useful tool in addressing alcohol-related problems?

In 2011 our local city council passed a special events policy which requires parties wishing to serve alcohol at a special event to complete alcohol server training prior to being issued their permit. This ordinance is applied consistently and is visible to all those wishing to acquire a special permit.

Regarding an open container law in Park County, it is enforced most times, however, during 4<sup>th</sup> of July parade/rodeo, it is loosely enforced.

Livingston's public nuisance ordinance has been enforced consistently. There is a particular tavern that is commercially zoned in a residential area that had so many public nuisance complaints issued against it that eventually it had to shut down. This ordinance was helpful for local law enforcement in dealing with that tavern.

#### **QUESTION 27 Use of Local Ordinances**

Are there ordinances which do not exist in your community but which may be especially effective in addressing your binge drinking or drinking and driving in your community? If so, which ones, and why?

It would be helpful in Livingston to restrict open house assemblies- this would cover alcohol served at local events without a liquor license or training and give law enforcement grounds to site for service.

Safety check point operations during high risk times such as 4<sup>th</sup> of July, New Years Eve, Halloween, etc., would help deter drinking and driving in Park County.

#### **Other Local Data: Criminal Justice**

Feel free to consider other local data that will help you better understand how and to what

extent criminal justice issues in your community may contribute to binge drinking and its consequences in your community. For example, you may have information on a local DUI Taskforce that exists and its activity level. You may be able to assess information from your local drug courts. If you have other local data, describe the results here.

## **Criminal Justice Questions**

### **QUESTION 28**

Based on information gathered from alcohol conviction rates, use of local ordinances, key law enforcement interviews and other local data, how might the local criminal justice system be contributing to binge drinking and its consequences in your community? Provide the rationale for your response.

It was noted in one of my key informant interviews that the criminal justice system is not helping reduce binge drinking/drinking and driving in our community due to many of the arrests ending up in plea agreements. It was also noted by key informants that our judicial system, “allows many individuals to be let off the crimes they are charged with, or they have extremely small consequences for committing crimes. This could be due to lack of education and/or lack of training of prosecution teams and judges.”

### **QUESTION 29**

Based on the considerations in Question 21, to what degree do you believe the concerns around criminal justice are contributing to binge drinking and its consequences in your community? Place an “X” on the scale below. Provide the rationale for your response.

No impact												Major impact
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7X	8	9	10		

From key informant interviews conducted it was noted that there are minimal consequences for offenders, if you get the right attorney and refuse the breath test you will get off of your DUI charge. This is common knowledge in Park County. The conviction rate for DUI in Park County for 2010, 2011, and 2012 is less than 50%.

## **SOCIAL AVAILABILITY – PART 3**

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Social availability includes the obtaining of alcohol from friends, associates and family members, but it also refers to the availability of alcohol at gatherings such as parties and other social events where the alcohol is provided as part of the event.

#### **QUESTION 30 Prevention Needs Assessment**

Based on Workbook Part -1-Tables 35 and 36, how does student perception of being caught for drinking in your community compare to the perception across the state? Is your problem bigger, smaller or about the same? Discuss the differences.

Based on Tables 35 and 36 Park County student perception of being caught for drinking by police and parents is lower than the state average, which means we have a bigger problem surrounding perception than the state as a whole.

Table 35 looks at % of Park County students who thought they would be caught by police if they drank alcohol.

In 2008-Park County had a 6.2 (17%) lower percentage point difference of students thinking they would be caught by police if they drank alcohol than the state average (23.2%).

In 2010-Park County had a 1.2 (22.6%) lower percentage point difference of students thinking they would be caught by police if they drank alcohol than the state average (23.8%).

In 2012-data is inconclusive with only 8<sup>th</sup> grade being represented, thus was not analyzed. Please refer to 2010 data.

Table 36 measured the percentage of Park County students that thought they would be caught by their parents if they drank alcohol and compared that to the state average.

In 2008 Park County high school students reported a 5.2 (45.2%) lower percentage point difference of perceived fear of being caught by parents if they drank than the state average (50.4%).

In 2010-Park County high school students reported a 17 (27.4%) lower rate of perceived fear of being caught by parents if they drank than the state average (50.4%).

In 2012-data is inconclusive with only 8<sup>th</sup> grade being represented, thus was not analyzed. Please refer to 2010 data.

### **Social Availability Questions**

#### **QUESTION 31**

Based on information gathered from law enforcement interviews, public opinion surveys, the Prevention Needs Assessment, and other local data what are the concerns around social availability that might contribute to binge drinking, drinking and driving, and respective consequences in your community? Provide the rationale for your response.

According to key informant interviews factors that may contribute to binge drinking and/or drinking and driving are, parental attitude toward alcohol (that, "it's only alcohol"), that alcohol has been a part of family life for decades, as well as social media normalizing alcohol use.

Also, key informant interviews suggest that there is inconsistent adjudication of those convicted of alcohol related crimes. They are “let off” crimes they are charged with or crime is pled down to a lesser charge.

Looking at our social availability, sample opinion surveys, 5 of the 32 sample opinion surveys suggested that parents would do, “not much.” Or “most parents ignore all issues,” “If they cared, just ground them for a period of time,” “Nothing,” Or “As long as they are with me in my home, but not anywhere else,” when asked about what most parents would do if they caught their child with alcohol or intoxicated.

When looking at social availability surveys plus key informant interview responses, it appears that the perception is that a lot of parents wouldn’t follow through on disciplining their children, and also the criminal justice system consistently takes lesser charges for alcohol related offenses.

#### QUESTION 32

Based on these considerations, to what degree do you believe social availability is impacting binge drinking and drinking and driving and its consequences in your community? Place an “X” on the scale below. Provide the rationale for your response.

No impact											Major impact
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7X	8	9	10	

Based on PNA data, opinion surveys, and LE interviews, students reporting lower than state average fear of being caught by either police or parents if engaging in drinking, Park County students may engage in higher risk taking behaviors. The perception exists that there is inconsistent enforcement of rules by parents as well as the criminal justice system, this coupled with student perception of not being caught could lead to high rates of drinking, drinking and driving, and drug use.

### PROMOTION – PART 3

Promotion refers to attempts by alcohol retailers and the alcohol industry to increase demand through the marketing of their products. Once again, this will require some original data collection to acquire a sense of the depth and potential impact of various marketing tactics surrounding alcohol in your community.

### Advertising

#### QUESTION 33 Advertising

Based on the data you collected regarding the level of advertising in local print media within your community, advertising via signage on buildings within your community and advertising via sponsorship of local events, is the overall level of alcohol advertising in your community excessive? Provide the rationale for your response.

The level of advertising on buildings, billboard, newsprint, as well as local events is not excessive. 11% of the buildings in Park County advertise alcohol and 6% of buildings have 3 or more advertisements. None of the billboards in Park County contained alcohol advertisements. In local print media Park County had an average of 8 advertisements per the 4 different months that data was gathered for.

#### **QUESTION 34 Advertising**

Based on the data collected regarding the level of advertising in local print media within your community, advertising via signage on buildings within your community and advertising via sponsorship of local events, how might the magnitude of alcohol advertising in your community be impacting binge drinking and drinking and driving and its consequences?

19 alcohol sponsored events were noted in 2012. This number is high compared to the other counties we serve. Print advertising and billboard advertising of alcohol is low in Park County. Advertising's impact on binge drinking and drinking and driving in Park County is low for only 11% of the buildings in Park County had alcohol advertising with 6% of those having 3 or more advertisements. However, the number and frequency of alcohol sponsored events could be having a negative impact on binge drinking and drinking and driving in Park County. The events could be promoting or providing opportunity for binge drinking and/or drinking and driving.

#### **QUESTION 35 Alcohol-Related News Articles**

Based on the data collected regarding the number of news articles in contrast to the amount of advertising in local print media within your community, how do you think alcohol use is being portrayed? How do you think this is impacting binge drinking and drinking and driving in your community?

Based on news articles of Park County in contrast to the advertising in local print media in Park County, it appears that Park County's advertisement rate is low. This could lead us to believe advertising is not having a noticeable impact on binge drinking and drinking and driving in our Park County.

### **Promotion Questions**

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#### **QUESTION 36**

Based on information gathered from sponsorships, advertising and other local data, what are the concerns around promotion that might contribute to binge drinking and drinking and driving and the associated consequences in your community? Explain the rationale for your response.

19 alcohol sponsored events were noted in 2012. This number is high compared to the other counties Southwest Chemical Dependency Program serves. Print advertising and billboard advertising of alcohol is low in Park County. Advertising's impact on binge drinking and drinking and driving in Park County is low for only 11% of the buildings in Park County had alcohol advertising with 6% of those having 3 or more advertisements. However, the number and frequency of alcohol sponsored events could be having a negative impact on binge drinking and drinking and driving in Park County. The events could be promoting or providing opportunity for binge drinking and/or drinking and driving.

#### QUESTION 37

Based on these considerations, to what degree do you believe promotion is impacting binge drinking and its consequences in your community? Place an "X" on the scale below. Explain the rationale for your response.

No impact											Major impact
0	1	2	3	4X	5	6	7	8	9	10	

The level of alcohol advertising in Park County is low in print and media advertising, thus giving a perception that advertising is having a low impact on binge drinking and drinking and driving. However, there was 19 alcohol sponsored events in 2012 which seems high based on other counties our office serves.

### SCHOOL POLICIES – PART 3

#### QUESTION 38

Based on information gathered from your school districts, what are the concerns around how those policies contribute to either the underage substance use or reduce underage substance abuse and the associated consequences in your community? Explain the rationale for your response.

There was no concern based on school policies contributing to underage substance abuse or reducing substance abuse.



**QUESTION 39**

Based on these considerations, to what degree do you believe your school district's policies and programs in your community are impacting binge drinking and its consequences in your community? Place an "X" on the scale below. Explain the rationale for your response.

No impact

Major impact

0 1 2 3X 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

School policies surrounding alcohol and drug use for Park County High School is extensive and addresses suspension, extra-curricular activities, locker searches with drug dogs as well as alcohol sensor tests for students suspected of being under the influence.

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**MEDICAL FIELD INFORMATION – PART 3****QUESTION 40**

Based on information gathered from local hospitals, pharmacies, and prescribers, what are the concerns around prescription drug abuse in your area? Explain the rationale for your response.

Key informant interview conducted with health personnel were very helpful. They see mostly narcotic drug abuse. The factors that they listed that may be contributing to prescription drug abuse were; low income, low education, mental health issues (depression).

Suggestions from our key informant interview about addressing drug use in Park County is more education in the schools about all drugs of abuse and what they do to the body, also training more DRE trained LE officers.

**QUESTION 41**

Based on these considerations, to what degree do you believe the medical field data you collect is impacting prescription drug abuse and its consequences in your community? Place an "X" on the scale below. Explain the rationale for your response.

No impact

0

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8X

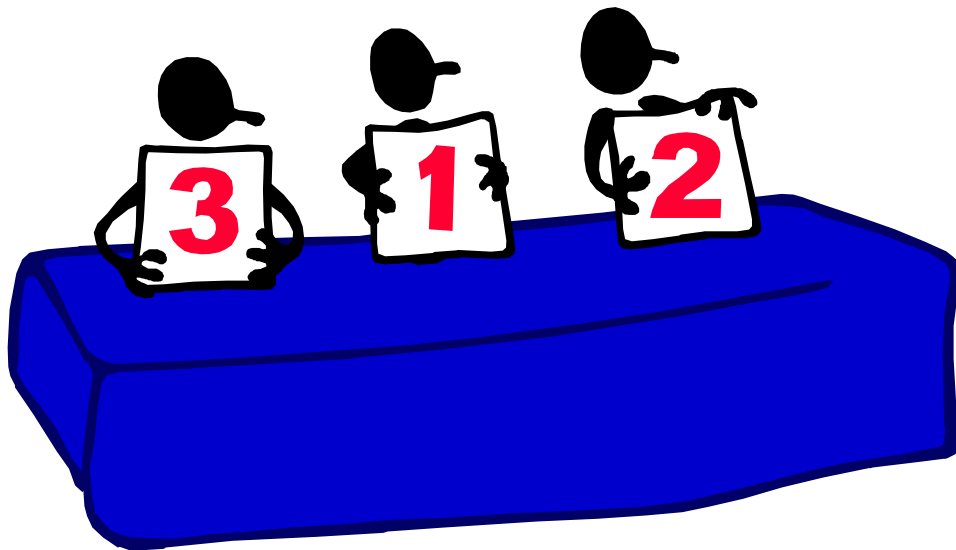
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10

Major impact

Given the information we were given by our key informant, it seems that Park County is at a great risk of prescription drug abuse as we have lots of residents that are low income, low education and with mental health issues. Key informants are already seeing drug seeking behaviors and don't expect that to decrease.

# Prioritization



**Task Three:**  
**Rank the Four Causal Areas from the Greatest Contributor to Your Community's Problems to the Smallest Contributor**

## Prioritizing

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The next stage involves prioritizing the causal areas. The first step is achieved by placing the appropriate scores from Questions 14, 22, 25, and 29 next to its related causal area. Based on the scores, rank each causal area with 1 being the highest priority and 4 the lowest. In the case of a tie, decide which area is of higher priority for your community in relation to binge drinking, drinking and driving, and motor vehicle crashes. After having completed the ranking, explain the rationale for your rankings on the next page.

The prioritization will be the basis of for determining which combination of environmental prevention policies, practices and programs are strategically best for your community.

<b>Score</b>		<b>Rank</b>	<b>Causal Area</b>
<b>8</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>Prescription Drug Abuse</b>
<b>7</b>		<b>2</b>	<b>Criminal Justice</b>
<b>7</b>		<b>3</b>	<b>Social Availability</b>
<b>6</b>		<b>4</b>	<b>Retail Availability</b>
<b>4</b>		<b>5</b>	<b>Promotion</b>
<b>3</b>		<b>6</b>	<b>School Policy Info.</b>

## QUESTION 42

Provide the rationale for your rankings of the causal factors.

When ranking the causal factors on a scale of 0-10 with 0 being no impact on the community and 10 being major impact on the community and ranked each category based on the information collected in informant interviews, PNA data charts, as well as opinion surveys. Causal factors with the highest score received a 1 or 2, causal factors with the lowest score would get a 5 or 6.

The ranking system mentioned above is an accurate representation of the effect of the below mentioned categories in Park county. Data from the PNA, social opinion surveys, key informant interviews support the below ranking.

Prescription drug abuse was ranked #1 in deserving prevention services focus for FY15, information provided through key informant interviews demonstrates there is a up and coming problem with prescription drug abuse in Park County.

### 1. PRESCRIPTION DRUG ABUSE

No impact Major impact  
0      1      2      3      4      5      6      7      8X      9      10

Given the information we were given by our key informant, it seems that Park County is at a great risk of prescription drug abuse as we have lots of residents that are low income, low education and with mental health issues. Key informants see drug seeking behaviors and don't expect that to decrease.

### 2. CRIMINAL JUSTICE

No impact Major impact  
0      1      2      3      4      5      6      7X      8      9      10

From key informant interviews conducted it was noted that there are minimal consequences for offenders, if you get the right attorney and refuse the breath test you will get off of your DUI charge. This is common knowledge in Park County. The conviction rate for DUI in Park County for 2010, 2011, and 2012 is less that 50%.

### 3. SOCIAL AVAILABILITY

No impact Major impact  
0      1      2      3      4      5      6      7X      8      9      10

Based on PNA data, opinion surveys, and LE interviews, students reporting lower than state average fear of being caught by either police or parents if engaging in drinking, Park County students may engage in higher risk taking behaviors. The perception exists that there is inconsistent enforcement of rules by parents as well as the criminal justice system, this coupled

with student perception of not being caught could lead to high rates of drinking, drinking and driving, and drug use.

#### 4. RETAIL AVAILABILITY

No impact Major impact

0 1 2 3 4 5 6X 7 8 9 10

Based on information provided, retail availability is negatively impacting binge drinking and drinking and driving in Park County. This can be seen in the inconsistent outcome of compliance checks with a 25.9% failure percent in 2010, a 42.8% failure percent in 2011, and a failure percent of 16.6% in 2012. Law enforcement is not currently interested in conducting over-service checks which could give the illusion that it is not a priority issue to attend to, or that there is education on the dangers of over-service without the enforcement component. There has been historical tension in Park County between some taverns and the taxi service. There has been mention of long wait times, inconsistent answering of the phone by the taxi, and more which has led some patrons to drive themselves home.

#### 5. PROMOTION

No impact Major impact

0 1 2 3 4X 5 6 7 8 9 10

The level of alcohol advertising in Park County is low in print and media advertising, thus giving a perception that advertising is having a low impact on binge drinking and drinking and driving. However, there was 19 alcohol sponsored events in 2012 which seems high based on other counties our office serves.

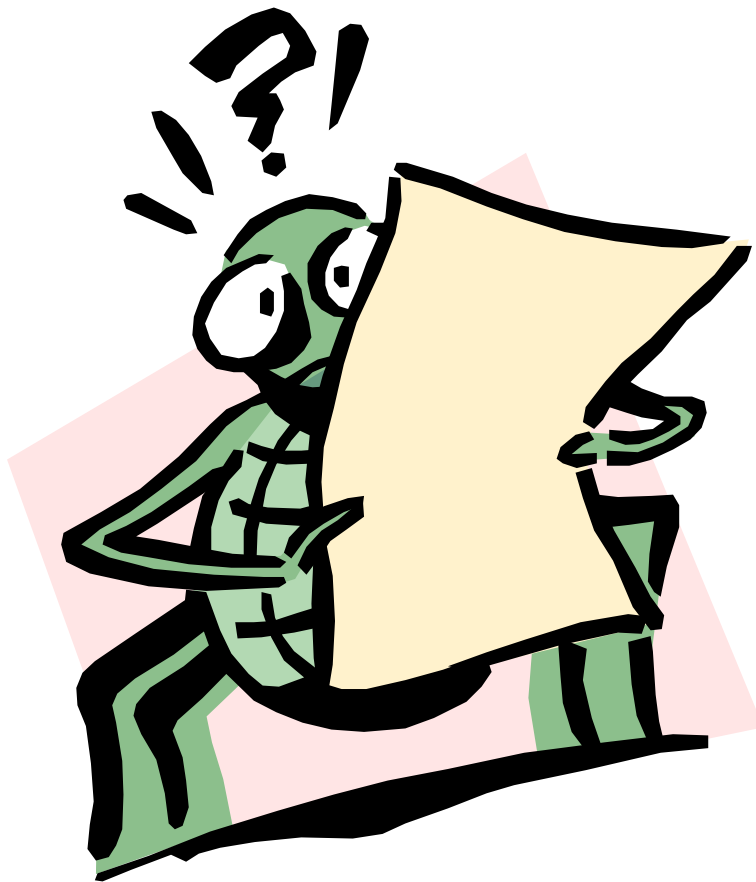
#### 6. SCHOOL POLICY

No impact Major impact

0 1 2 3X 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

School policies surrounding alcohol and drug use for Park County High School is extensive and addresses suspension, extra-curricular activities, locker searches with drug dogs as well as alcohol sensor tests for students suspected of being under the influence.

# Final Question



**Task Five:**  
**Determine What Combination of Causal Areas**  
**Your Community should Target**

## Your Final Conclusions

Now that you have considered the data surrounding your community's alcohol problems, as well as each causal area for these problems, you need to decide what to do. This decision will ultimately be part of your community's SPF SIG Strategic Plan and lead to very specific environmental evidence-based strategies for you to implement. For now, think about your data and especially your final rankings on page 66 as well as your resource assessment on page 69. Also, mull over the possible connections among the four causal areas. Would it be possible to target social availability without also targeting criminal justice/law enforcement? Will changes in retail availability necessarily require changes in the enforcement of policy? Now answer the following question.

### Final Needs Assessment Question

#### QUESTION 43

It is very unlikely that your community can or needs to address every causal area to impact existing binge drinking and drinking and driving problems. What combination of causal areas is most likely to produce changes in the environment which currently exists within your community? What specific causal factors will you target and why?

Prescription drug abuse and criminal justice ranked the highest for Park County. This ranking is backed through concern from key informant interviews with law enforcement, medical service professional interviews, prevention needs assessment (PNA) data, and social availability surveys. Addressing the combination of prescription drug abuse and policy work at the criminal justice level could bring about the greatest level of change in Park County, for we will have enforcement backed by policy.

Spreading awareness about the prescription drug take back bin in Park County would be beneficial as well as the dangers of keeping unused or expired medications in your medicine cabinet. Setting up a danger in plain sight display at a highly trafficked location would help inform Park County residents about the dangers lurking in their medicine cabinet as well as where children/teens could get their hands on unused/expired medications.

Criminal Justice ranked #2 in Park County's causal areas, thus making it the second highest priority to address in fiscal year 2015.

It is an election year in Park County and there will be a new county attorney, city attorney, as well as our district court judge is relatively new. It would be helpful to work with the new judicial system to stress the importance of consistent adjudication as well as work with DUI task force to provide trainings to upcoming prosecutors on prosecuting DUI to lower dismissals or change of pleas.

From key informant interviews conducted it was noted that there are minimal consequences for offenders, if you get the right attorney and refuse the breath test you will get off of your



DUI charge. This is common knowledge in Park County. The conviction rate for DUI in Park County for 2010, 2011, and 2012 is less than 50%.